

331 B C

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Foundation of Alexandria

Oct 1, 331 BC

The Great battle of GAUGAMELA north of modern Bagdad. Darius determined the battlefield - on a wide plain - ideal for his outstanding Cavalry & Chariots equipped with lethal scythes. Bactria, Saka, etc. Persian Cavalry 34,000 strong outnumbered his 561. For once Alexander checked his impetuous attack. He did reconnaissance, gave orders for his men to eat & rest & himself & slept. Next AM. they had to wake him. Darius & his men had stood

at the ready all night. Macedonians assembled  
dead center on Doris who was dead center in  
his line. On command the Macedonians advanced  
in perfect order - Alexander on Right, put them  
moving out placing Alexander at the tip of  
a wedge - facing Doris. Alexander knew he was  
utterly outflanked anyway, had decided to leave  
Doris to his wing, then attack weakened center.  
The ploy worked - Alex. covered as one point held its  
own. - Alex spotted the anticipated fatal  
weakness. Charging at the head of his Companion  
Cavalry, he broke through, cutting Doris off from  
his 3rd in command. Doris fled. Alexander  
had won again.

33/BC

1912 Dates J-BK

(356 - 323 BC) Alexander the Great  
King of Macedon and conqueror of the  
Eastern World. He was son of  
Philip II of Macedon & succeeded  
him. He speedily cleared away all  
opposition and undertook the conquest  
of Persia. He entered Asia Minor (334 BC)  
loosed the Gordian Knot with his sword.  
Defeated the Persian host under Darius at  
Issus (333 BC). Stormed & Took TYRE in

332bc, then Syria. Conquered Egypt (332bc)

Defeated Darius at Arbela, near GAVGAMAHA (331bc)

Entered India conquering as he went

in 327bc.

Died in Babylon (323bc)

On his death, his vast kingdom was divided among his generals & friends

End 331 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

## PERSEPOLIS

Persian city called "The Glory of the East". Was the capital of the Persian Empire under Darius I and his successors. The traditional founder of the city was JAMSHID, and the principal group of ruins is the throne of JAMSHID, with Forty Pillars. The ruins of the Palaces show that they were masterpieces of Persian

architecture. Alexander the Great  
captured the city towards end of 331 BC.  
After the defeat and death of ARIOPARZANES,  
the Persian ruler, at the battle of  
Gaugamela, and he is accused of  
setting fire to the palace of the king.  
Persepolis gradually declined in  
prominence until the city of ISTAKHR  
rose upon its ruins, about 200 AD,  
became a center of religious and commercial  
activity, then sank into insignificance  
leaving few traces of its ancient glory

23 | B C

From Egypt marched to Persia  
to decimate another army led by  
Darius II.

Again Darius II. fled, this time to  
be killed, the following year, by his own  
renegade companions.

Alexander had an unassailable  
claim to the throne of the Persian Empire  
which he reinforced by marrying



Darius III's daughter

He married his second wife in  
Bactria - the beautiful BACTRIAN  
princess, Roxanne

## Battle of ARBELA

One of the decisive battles of the  
World. Between Alex the Great  
and Darius of the Persians. It was  
Greek supremacy vs. Greek culture &  
civilization. Tradition gives Alex. 40,000  
foot & 1,000 horse - Darius 1,000,000 foot  
and 40,000 horse. Alexander depended  
on the wonderful discipline & Macedonian  
phalanx which gave the impregnable

"Joynt issue" England.  
He made out the basis of the church  
forces; perverted the Roman line  
and at the decisive moment, changed  
the Roman center. The demoralized  
anti-pope was. Davis never failed  
and he led the desperate attack  
two who saved the democracy  
and language of the Greeks for 1000 years  
and the effort continues.

331 BC (Sept)

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Alexander gained the decisive victory of GABGAMELA (ARBELA). His forces were said to have numbered 1 million men.

As a result of this victory Babylon and Susa submitted.

331 BC (Fall)

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After ARBELA, he forced the pass known as the Persian Gate, to PERSEPOLIS, the old capital of the Persian Kingdom, which he took (including a reputed 150 m of treasure).

He pursued Darius through Media into Parthia. BESSUS, satrap of BACTRIA seized the king and murdered him.

Oct 1, 331 BC

Alexander the Great  
And his Macedonians Crushed  
the Persian Armies under  
Darius III in the battle  
of GAUGAMELA, in today's  
Iraq.

Greek historians such as ARRIAN  
and Plutarch record an eclipse  
of the moon occurring 41 nights

Before this last, the year (beginning  
of australumnation) corresponds  
to 331BC. The only large eclipse  
with place Sept 90, 331

Qd1, 331BC

Alexander the Great and  
his Macedonians crushed  
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Darius III in the BATTLE  
OF GAUGAMDA, in today's  
Iraq.



331BC

1912 Dates. J-BK

Persian Army was defeated  
at GAUGAMELA (or ARBELA)